

two or more shipments, to give the appearance of meeting the applicable LVS dollar value limit. However an order that meets all the LVS eligibility requirements, including the applicable LVS dollar value limit, may be split among two or more shipments.

(iii) *orders must be legitimate.* Exporters and consignees may not, either collectively or individually, structure or adjust orders to meet the applicable LVS dollar value limits.

(2) *Restriction on annual value of LVS orders.* The total value of exports per calendar year to the same ultimate or intermediate consignee of commodities classified under a single ECCN may not exceed 12 times the LVS value limit for that ECCN; however, there is no restriction on the number of shipments provided that value is not exceeded. This annual value limit applies to shipments to the same ultimate consignee even though the shipments are made through more than one intermediate consignee. There is no restriction on the number of orders that may be included in a shipment, except that the annual value limit per ECCN must not be exceeded.

(3) *orders where two or more LVS dollar value limits apply.* An order may include commodities that are controlled under more than one entry on the CCL. In this case, the net value of the entire order may exceed the LVS dollar value for any single entry on the CCL. However, the net value of the commodities controlled under each ECCN entry shall not exceed the LVS dollar value limit specified for that entry.

*Example to paragraph (d)(3):* An order includes commodities valued at \$8,000. The order consists of commodities controlled under two ECCN entries, each having an LVS value limit of \$5000. Commodities in the order controlled under one ECCN are valued at \$3,500 while those controlled under the other ECCN are valued at \$4,500. Since the net value of the commodities controlled under each entry falls within the LVS dollar value limits applicable to that entry, the order may be shipped under this License Exception.

(4) *Prohibition against evasion of license requirements.* Any activity involving the use of this License Exception to evade license requirements is prohibited. Such devices include, but are not limited to, the splitting or structuring

of orders to meet applicable LVS dollar value limits, as prohibited by paragraphs (d)(1) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(5) *Exports of encryption items.* For components or spare parts controlled for “EI” reasons under ECCN 5A002, exports under this License Exception must be destined to support an item previously authorized for export.

(e) *Reexports.* Commodities may be reexported under this License Exception, provided that they could be exported from the United States to the new country of destination under LVS.

(f) *Reporting requirements.* See § 743.1 of the EAR for reporting requirements for exports of certain commodities under License Exception LVS.

[61 FR 64274, Dec. 4, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2456, Jan. 15, 1998; 63 FR 50520, Sept. 22, 1998]

#### § 740.4 Shipments to Country Group B countries (GBS).

License Exception GBS authorizes exports and reexports to Country Group B (see Supplement No. 1 to part 740) of those commodities where the Commerce Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR) indicates a license requirement to the ultimate destination for national security reasons only and identified by “GBS—Yes” on the CCL. See § 743.1 of the EAR for reporting requirements for exports of certain commodities under License Exception GBS.

[63 FR 2456, Jan. 15, 1998, as amended at 69 FR 5690, Feb. 6, 2004]

#### § 740.5 Civil End-users (CIV).

(a) *Scope.* License Exception CIV authorizes exports and reexports of items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR) that have a license requirement to the ultimate destination pursuant to the Commerce Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR) for NS reasons only; and identified by “CIV—Yes” in the License Exception section of the Export Control Classification Number (ECCN), provided the items are destined to civil end-users for civil end-uses in Country Group D:1, except North Korea (Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of this part).



(b) *Restrictions.* (1) Restricted end-users and end-uses. You may not use CIV if you “know” the item will be or is intended to be exported, reexported, or transferred within country to military uses or military end-users. Such exports, reexports, and transfers will continue to require a license. In addition to conventional military activities, military uses include any proliferation activities described and prohibited by part 744 of the EAR.

(2) *Visa Status.* Deemed exports under License Exception CIV are not authorized to foreign nationals in an expired visa status. It is the responsibility of the exporter to ensure that, in the case of deemed exports, the foreign national maintains a valid U.S. visa, if required to hold a visa from the United States.

(c) *Reporting Requirement.* See § 743.1 of the EAR for reporting requirements for exports of certain items under this License Exception.

(d) *Foreign National Review (FNR) requirement for deemed exports.* (1) Submission requirement. Prior to disclosing eligible technology to a foreign national under this License Exception, you must submit a Foreign National Review (FNR) request to BIS, as required under § 748.8(s) of the EAR. Your FNR request must include information about the foreign national required under § 748.8(t) of the EAR and set forth in Supplement No. 2 of part 748 of the EAR.

(2) *Confirmation of eligibility.* You may not use License Exception CIV until you have obtained confirmation of eligibility by calling the System for Tracking Export License Applications (STELA), see § 750.5 for how to use STELA, or electronically from the Simplified Network Application Procedure (SNAP), see <http://www.bis.doc.gov/SNAP/index.htm> for more information about SNAP.

(3) *Action by BIS.* Within nine business days of the registration of the FNR request, BIS will refer the FNR request electronically, along with all necessary documentation for inter-agency review, or if necessary return the FNR request without action (e.g., if the information provided is incomplete). Processing time starts at the point at which the notification is registered into BIS’s electronic system.

(4) *Review by other departments or agencies.* The Departments of Defense, State, Energy, and other agencies, as appropriate, may review the FNR request. Within 30 calendar days of receipt of the BIS referral, the reviewing agency will provide BIS with a recommendation either to approve or deny the FNR request. A reviewing agency that fails to provide a recommendation within 30 days shall be deemed to have no objection to the final decision of BIS.

(5) *Action on the FNR Request.* After the interagency review period, BIS will promptly notify the applicant regarding the FNR request, i.e., whether the FNR request is approved, denied, or more time is needed to consider the request.

[69 FR 64493, Nov. 5, 2004]

#### § 740.6 Technology and software under restriction (TSR).

(a) *Scope.* License Exception TSR permits exports and reexports of technology and software where the Commerce Country Chart (Supplement No. 1 to part 738 of the EAR) indicates a license requirement to the ultimate destination for national security reasons only and identified by “TSR—Yes” in entries on the CCL, provided the software or technology is destined to Country Group B. (See Supplement No. 1 to part 740.) A written assurance is required from the consignee before exporting or reexporting under this License Exception.

(1) *Required assurance for export of technology.* You may not export or re-export technology under this License Exception until you have received from the importer a written assurance that, without a BIS license or License Exception, the importer will not:

(i) Reexport or release the technology to a national of a country in Country Groups D:1 or E:2; or

(ii) Export to Country Groups D:1 or E:2 the direct product of the technology, if such foreign produced direct product is subject to national security controls as identified on the CCL (See General Prohibition Three, § 736.2(b)(3) of the EAR); or

(iii) If the direct product of the technology is a complete plant or any major component of a plant, export to